

# The Reflector.

Official Paper of Dickinson County.

The Reflector Publishing Company.

JOHN J. COOPER, O. L. MOORE, RICHARD W. WARRING, H. W. WILSON, C. M. HARGREAVE, R. E. NELSON, C. H. BARKER.

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RICHARD WARRING, Business Manager.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1891.

## Taxing Mortgages.

The house of representatives has passed Union Labor Elder's bill for the taxation of mortgages and bonds. The assessor is to ferret out the mortgages and each one is to be stamped "assessed." If not so stamped they are to be worthless and uncollectable. There are two things which are evident in connection with the bill. The first is that it can never become a law on account of the senate and governor, both of which are in favor of standing by the state's honor and of doing nothing to hinder the confidence which is and has been manifested by eastern investors in our business projects.

The second is the fact that no good can result to the borrower even should the bill become a law. On this point we cannot do better than quote from the McPherson Freeman in which the editor, Senator H. B. Kelly, who generally takes an "inside" view of economic questions, has this to say:

Shall mortgages be taxed? is a question asked by many. Is there any measure of relief in the proposition? All tax falls on the consumer. All costs in the production of commodities, expense of insuring it against loss, cost of carrying to the consumer, weight of property, real or personal, is domiciled, has location, is tangible, constituting the real wealth of the country. Money is a traveler, has no domicile, is not the substance but merely the shadow of property, is not of itself wealth, but the agent employed in the exchange of product and real property. Any burden placed upon money is a burden that must be borne by the user of money. A man carrying on horseback two hundred pounds weight would not lessen the load to the horse by placing one hundred pounds upon his own shoulders. Should a tax be placed upon money loaned, the borrower would be charged the usual rate of interest with the addition of the tax in the locality. This natural law of selling and buying, letting and hiring, cannot be changed by act of legislation.

To fix the interest at lowest current rate and then to tax the loan would simply operate to prevent the borrower from obtaining the money, the state having no power to force the loan. To tax existing mortgages where a rate of interest has been heretofore agreed upon, would be but little short of confiscation, as such an act would have the effect of destroying the value of the obligation, and as a matter of equity the courts would in all probability set the tax aside. The people and the state are one. The people have a state life to maintain and to do this it is proposed to tax what they owe. It is exactly the same thing as a man attempting to live upon the interest of what he owes.

In view of these two facts the alliance members of the house are doing not only an unwise but an impolitic thing in proposing such crazy schemes as they have been putting before the people. It will be a relief when their career of crankism is over.

## Patronize Home Industries.

Clay Center Times: The Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance company was reorganized at Abilene a few days ago and its capital considerably increased. It strikes an outsider, who knows nothing further of insurance than that after a loss it is often worth the face of the policy to collect it, that it would be a wise policy to enact a law favoring home companies, and then allow the state administration to devote time and encouragement to the upbuilding of such institutions. Talk about rings, combines, trusts, untold alliances of every kind! The old line companies are among the very worst oppressors on the face of the earth. Might makes right with them, and they are fast growing strong enough to do almost anything.

## Why He Succeeded.

One of the happiest men we know in Dickinson county is a farmer who came here with little but his team and wagon. During his twelve years residence here he has paid for and stocked well a quarter section of land, given his family all the necessities and many of the luxuries, and has besides kept himself fully abreast of the times, taking magazines and papers so numerous that his neighbors deem him wonderfully extravagant in that line. He has succeeded because he has done with his might what his hand found to do. He has made farming as much a study as the preacher has the ministry or the editor, journalism. He did not get ideas by standing on the street corners talking politics and whittling dry goods boxes. He has succeeded because he made life a business and not a pastime, and his profession a study instead of a make-shift.

## Old Tecumseh.

The death of General W. T. Sherman as related in our dispatches today will cause a thrill of pain to touch the hearts of thousands of brave boys in blue who knew and loved the gallant leader. Sherman was a particularly lovable man if we may judge from the hearty enthusiasm with which he has always been regarded by those who served under him. Brisk, unconventional, independent and sturdy of mind, he was ever looked upon as "one of the boys" and no old soldier felt afraid to grasp his hand notwithstanding their difference in station. Always keeping clear of politics he made few enemies and his friends were almost as numerous south of Mason and Dixon's line as north of it—for even those whom he conquered bore him no ill-will. Kansas is particularly sad over Sherman's death for he was once a resident of the state. One by one the great figures of the days of the rebellion are passing away. Indeed nearly all are gone. Among them none will be mourned more sincerely than William Tecumseh Sherman.

## Election Bills Probable.

The Kansas house is hot after election bills. The judiciary committee is considering the constitutionality of a bill to grant to women the right to vote for electors of president and vice-president under the same regulations as govern male voters. This with the bill now under consideration to allow women to vote for state and county officers and representatives in congress will if they are passed establish absolute equal suffrage in this state. The United States constitution leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the several states. There is nothing in the state constitution to prevent the passage and enforcement of these laws and the judiciary committee will so report. The Australian ballot system will likely be adopted at this session. Both the republican and the people party conventions declared for it. Each of the election laws submitted has incorporated it because of its recognized popularity.

## Some Sense Left.

It has come. We thought it would sooner or later. We did not believe the sensible farmers of Kansas would forever stand the foolishness that is going on at Topeka in the name of alliance legislation. It would be strange if the cranks and repudiators who are by their boisterous and unprincipled manipulations injuring the credit and name of Kansas the nation over should not be themselves repudiated by the thinking men who have been hoodwinked into following them into office.

The following special dispatch to the Kansas City Times speaks for itself: PAOLA, Kan., Feb. 18.—The Miami county farmers mutual benefit association, today in regular assembly meeting, passed the following resolution: Whereas, We of the F. M. B. A. voted the people's ticket for legislative candidates last fall with the understanding that said candidates, if elected, would aid in passing laws for the benefit of the debtor class; and Whereas, A bill has already passed the house of the Kansas legislature that will injure the debtor class, especially farmers; Therefore, We protest against and request our representative to recall the same from the senate and defeat it if possible, the said bill being known as the bill on taxation of notes, etc. Further that we favor a law making money and notes non-taxable.

The thinking men of the state knew this weeks ago but it is dollars to doughnuts that the legislators will not learn it until after they adjourn.

## Quay's Explanation.

The answer offered in the United States by Senator Quay to the sensational charges which have been brought against him was without a shadow of ambiguity. He denounced the originators of the rumors as liars and the rumors as lies. No man in public life in recent years has been so fearfully maligned as Senator Quay and no man has more amply shown his ability to keep his mouth shut. With all the abuse that was heaped upon him the doughty senator vouchsafed not a word until he deemed the time had come for an explanation and then when it was not expected he made a full and complete denial. It would be a monstrous travesty on justice if Mr. Quay had been allowed to retain his place in the senate if one-tenth of the charges against him were true. As a matter of fact no one except a few bourbon extremists ever thought they were true. Mr. Quay has been unfortunate in his financial ventures and the class of men who are always ready to kick a man who is down have been hard after him. He defies his enemies to bring proof of their charges. Now is a good time for them to present their evidence.

## Who Were They Hitting.

A dispatch from London says: "Everywhere here, excepting not a single politician and only a few shrewd financiers, appears to be under the impression that Mr. Grover Cleveland is running the administrative machinery of the United States; and it would surprise a very few Englishmen to see a Washington dispatch in their newspapers announcing that Mr. Cleveland has ordered the arrest and execution of the bold and bad silver men whose machinations make Indian rupee paper fluctuate to a degree most distressing to British investors."

Who did the English think they were hitting a few months ago when they howled at President Harrison for signing the McKinley bill and standing for protection which helped the United States at England's expense? These fake cablegrams from London are getting as fishy as specials from Wichita.

## The Wobblers in Politics.

The Dickinson County News is kept busy defending the officers whom the people's party elected to power last fall. The News is famous, in fact, for defending the weaklings of the earth, which is the only thing it can do so long as it holds the position in politics it has thus far held. A newspaper, however, that is forced to content itself with defending other political parties than its own, has little if any part in the honors either of making or enforcing the laws upon the statute books.—[Herington Times.]

The Times is emphatically right. The class of papers which the News represents is utterly out in the cold no matter what happens. The world admires pluck and consistency. A democrat has much more respect for a straight republican paper than for a wishy-washy sheet that pretends to be democratic but is "good Lord, good devil" on everything. It took a column of the News' space a few weeks ago to explain where it stood and then it didn't tell. It is trying to ride a democratic horse with one foot and an alliance steed with the other. Although they are going in parallel lines they are not close enough together to make a solid team and the gyrations of our contemporary are painful to witness.

The News has wobbled about in politics until nobody knows where to find it or what it represents. It is afraid to say its soul is its own for fear of offending somebody and when it is compelled to take a stand copies what the REFLECTOR or some other paper says. It is a policy that don't pay and our weak-kneed neighbor is finding it out.

## Straddling Silver.

There is a good deal of sentimental nonsense in the claim of the democrats that Mr. Cleveland's letter opposing the free coinage of silver was a courageous act. It was the act of a shrewd political demagogue who knows his party better than it knows itself. Mr. Cleveland as well as every one who is acquainted with the political situation of today knows that no man who advocates the unlimited coinage of silver can carry New York for the presidency in 1892. Without the New York delegation Mr. Cleveland could not hope to secure the democratic nomination and without New York's electoral vote neither Mr. Cleveland nor any other democrat can be elected president in 1892.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is the best card he has to play for the support of his own state.

He knows that the members of his party care very little for consistency and much less for political principles. He judges the capacity of western and southern democrats aright when he supposes they will still stand by him regardless of any views he may hold upon economic questions. He has given them a long desired opportunity to get astride of this silver question. Although his views upon this question have been familiar to all ever since his famous silver messages to congress, yet the democrats have kept up a constant hurrah for him and for free silver at the same time. And now that he has announced himself in favor of the "gold bugs" of the east, they publicly announce that "if he will accept a nomination on a free silver platform," and Janus-like present two faces, a white one toward the southwest and a yellow one toward the east, he shall still be their idol.

The K. C. Times has already assumed an attitude preparatory to mounting straddle of the fence on the silver issue. It says:

If it turns out that Mr. Cleveland will accept a nomination on a free silver platform, with the understanding that he will execute with the best of the party, the democrats will be inclined to retain the leader who concentrated the fight on tariff reform.

The anomalous position in which this would place Mr. Cleveland is not taken into consideration by the leaders of the democratic party. Although he may believe that the "greatest perils would be initiated" by a bill providing for the free coinage of silver, yet the people are to be told that this great democratic leader is willing to stultify his conscience and that he would be willing to precipitate what he considers a "dangerous and reckless experiment" upon the country for the sake of being elected president.

There is probably no doubt but the ex-president would be willing to make any kind of promises or assume any number of attitudes however inconsistent in order to regain the presidency. And when he gave his anti-silver letter to the country on last Thursday, he was thoroughly acquainted with the entire absence of intellectual honesty and political integrity among southern and western democrats and knew their capacity for straddling political issues. No one will be surprised if the democrats nominate for president in 1892 a "gold bug" and place him on a free silver platform. It would be quite consistent with the past record of that party.

## Protestant or Catholic.

An unseemly and discourteous dispute arose during the dying hours of General Sherman as to what creed he favored and Protestant and Catholic clergy were alike anxious to make it appear that he believed in their respective doctrine. In any case a matter of the bold and bad silver men whose machinations make Indian rupee paper fluctuate to a degree most distressing to British investors."

may have been so long as he illustrated in his life and character the great essential virtues which go to make a noble and blameless manhood."

More than that it matters little in any case. The short span of life which joins two eternities is not bounded by peculiar creeds and dogmas. The essentials of life and truth are not forms and ceremonies but such right living as harmonizes with the eternal principles of righteousness. The old discord between the churches is rapidly being done away with. There is coming to be recognized a broad charity enveloping in its ample folds Protestant and Catholic alike, which makes church forms and customs subordinate to purity of soul and life. It is a charity and a wholesome christianity which is better for the world and better for the individual.

## What They Are.

Somebody has been gathering some interesting statistics regarding the members of the Kansas house of representatives. They are valuable as showing what kind of men the farmers chose to legislate for them. The report says:

"In this body of ninety-six alliance men, there are forty-eight farmers in toto, fifteen preachers, both active and quondam, and eleven school teachers. It is true that there is a difference of twenty-two in the numbers of the two classes—farmers and preachers and teachers—but the great preponderance in numbers of farmers is the only reason for this.

"Fifteen of these forty-eight farmers are fancy stock raisers and that fine-haired, enameled variety of farmer commonly designated as agriculturist. Possibly the claims of belonging to a farming family of some of these antedates the members' grandfathers. Taking away the agriculturist, then, there remain thirty-three actual farmers. This is the representation of the farmers—one-third of the total alliance vote. Proportionally in numbers the farmers have one-third, but in real importance of actual legislation they haven't that much. For it is the preacher, the teacher and the agriculturist who do the debating, the committee work and the final shaping of the laws and the farmers' part is to listen and to vote.

"The members are not all natives of America. One member comes from Switzerland, another from England, one from Germany, two from Wales, two from Ireland. One man is from Canada. There are two doctors among alliance crowd, two or three lawyers, notwithstanding their declarations against the bar and six carpenters. One telegrapher has managed to slip in too without an explanation. Most of the members have come to the state since 1870, but an ante-bellum Kansan can be picked out here and there. The religious views of the alliance are exemplary and surely set a precedent that following legislatures should emulate. Sixty of the ninety-six alliance men are active members of churches and religious societies. This is a wonderful showing for a body of law makers. The most of the sixty are Methodists and four are Roman Catholics. Only two of the whole number confess to entertaining no belief whatever."

## Social Pointers.

George W. Crane, of Topeka, has issued a little handbook for the alliance members, about half of it being given up to pointers on social forms and customs in the capital. The Troy Chief thinks the list incomplete and adds the following:

1. In calling upon a lady, if you wear overboots and the weather is muddy, carefully remove them after you enter the parlor and place them upon the piano.
2. In telling a lady a joke about your hogs or cattle, don't dig her in the ribs with your fist or "riff" in her face.
3. Do not make aromatic noises at the table or blow your nose on the table cloth.
4. Do not take off your boots in the parlor and run your fingers between your toes.
5. If the temperature of the parlor is too warm, do not pull off your coat and vest.
6. It is not usually considered good breeding to clean out your ears with the sugar tongs while waiting for coffee.
7. Do not lay your quid of tobacco on the corner of the table during the meal; place it on the marble center table in the parlor before coming out.
8. If you chew tobacco, never spit on the carpet; always spit on the stove where the heat soon dries it up.
9. If you find a hair in the biscuit, never hold it up to the light and compare it with that of your hostess; but lay it carefully on the table cloth and invert your saucer over it.
10. If you are compelled to sneeze in the presence of company, do not exclaim, "Fish-hooks!" after each sneeze.
11. If tooth-picks are passed around at the table, do not tell a story that remind you of, about Dublin, Indiana.
12. If you are invited out to dine, do not become a regular boarder at that house except upon further pressing invitation.

Out of fifty counterfeiters arrested in the last eighteen months, only twenty-three of them had passed \$50 worth of the "queer," and only five of them had made a profit of \$3 per day for the time engaged. It does not pay as well as going around instructing country alliances in grips and signs.

Col. Forsythe is overwhelmed with congratulations on his exoneraton from General Miles' charges.

There are five bills pending for doing away with the office of state oil inspector and Bion Hutchins is scared.

Council Grove Republican: It is said that the alliance pass-word has been changed to "Plumb Next."

Kansas is so ashamed of the niggardly appropriation the legislature proposes to give for the World's fair exhibit that it dreads to see the big show mentioned.

Topeka Capital: They say Mrs. Lease blushed only once during the campaign and that was when Jerry Simpson asked her if she had ever seen the Cherokee strip.

The legislature will blow in about \$10,000 worth of the state's time and money investigating this winter old matters which everybody has forgotten except a few union labor howlers.

If the legislature wants to do something practical why does it not take from the Kansas Farmer the publishing of stray notices and let the county papers publish them so they will be read?

The Kansas Farmer publishes entire J. E. Nissley's paper on "How to Manage a Creamery" read before the State Dairy association. Mr. Nissley is one of the best informed creamery men in the state.

"You must not expect that you and your children will always be fed by the government of the United States without working yourselves," said President Harrison to the Indian chiefs who called on him.

The state senate took the same view of the insurance commissioners as the REFLECTOR and has confirmed Mr. McBride's appointment. It is believed that hereafter no blackguardism will be found in state documents.

The Hope Herald says that resubmission has reared its head in the Kansas legislature and that the senate will give it a rap on the first opportunity. It would be better to give it a rap on the head and a hard one, too.

Gold is at a premium of 234 in the Argentine Republic, and the gap between that metal and the paper currency is steadily broadening. Yet this is the kind of wild-cat financiering the peoples party would foist on this country.

A inter-state convention in the interests of irrigation was held at Superior, Neb., Saturday and passed ringing resolutions asking aid from congress. The session is drawing so near a close, however, that special legislation is hardly to be expected.

The Abilene dispatch to the Globe-Democrat as given in another column, gives a graphic account of the new movement of the alliance. There is little doubt that the smaller towns and cities are next in line in the peoples party estimation but they will not be such easy prey as was the country.

At a teachers' examination at Leavenworth the other day eighteen applicants presented themselves for certificates, but only nine of them passed. It is a pity that they did not come to Dickinson county where the bars are so low that even he who knows but 40 per cent of what he intends to teach may jump.

Del Valentine is now sole editor and proprietor of the Clay Center Times as he has been for a long time the chief manager. J. P. Campbell becomes cashier of a Clay Center bank. Mr. Valentine is one of the brightest newspaper men in Kansas, or indeed in the west, and the already model Times will become still better under his guidance.

A brainy pointer from the Wichita Eagle: The Wichita republicans who voted for Simpson last fall will please note the fact that Jerry is down at Springfield, Ill., engaged in a scheme to elect a democrat rather than a republican to the United States senate, and that Jerry said he freely confessed and hoped that the senator would be a democrat.

A last Grover Cleveland has been prodded into saying over his signature what his ideas on the silver question are. He pronounces emphatically against free coinage and in favor of Wall street. Those democratic papers which have been howling that Cleveland was for free silver will now hunt around for a small knot hole into which they can crawl.

Leavenworth Times: The Abilene REFLECTOR notes the failure of 50 per cent of a class recently examined by the county superintendent for teachers' certificates in this county and advises them to go to Dickinson county where, it avers, an average of 40 per cent in this examination will pass an applicant. The REFLECTOR hasn't an average of over 39 per cent of respect for Dickinson county's superintendent.

The complete exoneraton of Col. Forsythe from the charges preferred by General Miles will be received with pleasure by the colonel's many friends in Kansas. The investigation shows a most unkind spirit on the part of the commander of the forces in the northwest and indicates that he was actuated both by jealousy and desire for personal glory. The west will emphatically endorse General Miles' rebuff.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

for the year ending December 31st, 1890, of the condition and affairs of the

## Kansas Farmers Fire Ins. Co.,

organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, made to the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the laws of said State.

G. C. STERL, President. W. A. BURBANK, Secretary.

Organized March, 1882, reorganized and capital increased Feb., 1891.

Guaranteed Capital \$100,000.00.

## 1—MEMBERS.

Number of members of the Company, December 31st, previous year.....	5,728
Number of members added the past year.....	2,445
Total.....	8,173
Number of policies have been canceled or expired during the year.....	1,027
Number of risks outstanding to the Company December 31, 1890.....	6,146

## 11—AMOUNT AT RISK.

Amount at risk or property insured on the 31st day of December of previous year.....	\$4,029,259.93
Amount of risks added or insured during the past year.....	1,650,175.50
Total.....	\$5,679,435.43
Amount of risks canceled, withdrawn, or terminated during the past year.....	\$1,250,846.22
Amount at risk by the Company December 31, 1890.....	\$4,428,589.21

## 111—RESOURCES.

Stock and Bonds owned by Company as per list attached hereto.....	\$125,450.40
LIST.	
50 Shares Manchester Town Company Stock.....	5,000.00
100 Shares Abilene Town Company Stock.....	10,000.00
124 1/2 Shares American Inv. and Loan Co. Stock.....	124,650.40
Total.....	\$135,450.40
Amount of cash belonging to the Company, deposited in bank, Feb. 17, 1891.....	5,544.98
(Name bank and amount in cash.) Citizens bank.....	5,544.98
Amount of all other resources, viz: (Describe each item giving amount).....	36,953.65
Premiums in course of collection (agents balance).....	4,926.65
Office Furniture \$261.25, Retainers due Company 750.19.....	1,011.44
Total amount of resources.....	\$178,955.56

## IV—LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for losses not due (600 of this unpaid).....	\$3,888.30
Gross claims for losses resisted (5000 of this being old cases in Supreme Court).....	\$10,000.00
The mutual claims of other companies due and accrued against the Company: (Give name and amount of each.).....	\$13,088.36
Total amount of liabilities Feb. 17, 1891.....	\$26,976.66
Surplus.....	\$151,978.90
Total.....	\$178,955.56

## V—INCOME.

Cash in Company's office and deposited in Bank December 31, 1889.....	\$3,888.30
Amount of cash premiums received during the year.....	\$19,309.40
Amount collected during the year on assessments that were levied during the previous year.....	\$9.92
Amount received for membership or policy fees \$881.41 (same retained by agents).....	\$881.41
Amount received as an income from all other sources. (Specify each item.) Bills received \$4,067.96, Interest \$412.35 Bills pay \$1,250.85.....	\$4,230.56
Total income during the year.....	\$28,019.53
Balance December 31, 1890.....	\$30,950.31
Total.....	\$58,989.28

## VI—EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses occurring during the year.....	\$3,888.30
Amount paid for losses of previous years.....	\$1,400.00
Total paid for losses during the year.....	\$5,288.30
Amount paid for salaries to officers and directors during the year.....	\$1,250.85
Amount paid for salaries, commissions.....	1,118.30
All other expenditures during the year: (Specify each item.).....	\$4,215.54
Legal exchange and collection charges \$1,403.36, General expenses, \$7.63, Interest \$203.68, General and special agents expenses \$2,386.35, Printing and advertising \$500.20, Postage and express \$400.24, Clerk hire \$1,474.35, Rent, fuel and light \$219.20, Book and stationery \$143.71, Insurance \$201.50, Bills payable \$4,602.35, Office furniture \$112.28.....	\$12,551.69
Total expenditures during the year.....	\$25,088.29

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss:  
Dickinson County, }

G. C. Sterl, President, and W. A. Burbank, Secretary, of the Kansas Farmers Fire Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each of them says: That they are the above described officers of said Company, and that on the 17th day of February last, all of the foregoing described assets were the absolute property of the said Company, free and clear from any and all claims or liens thereon, except as hereinafter stated; and that the foregoing statements, by them subscribed, are a full and correct exhibit of all the liabilities; and of the income and expenditures, and of the general condition and affairs of said Company on the said 17th day of February last, and for the year ending December 31st, 1890, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief, respectively.

G. C. STERL, President.  
W. A. BURBANK, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, A. D. 1891.  
L. H. WORTHINGTON, Notary Public.  
My commission expires December 30th, 1890.

## MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.		ABILENE, KAN., Feb. 19.
Grain and Provisions.		(Corrected weekly by B. F. Nelson.)
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17.		
FLOUR—Steady; family, \$1.10@1.12; Feby. 17, \$1.10@1.12; patents, \$2.15@2.20.		
Wheat—No. 1, 62¢; No. 2, hard cash, 58¢ bid; No. 3, 57¢; No. 4, 56¢.		
Corn—No. 1, 47¢ asked; No. 2, red cash, 46¢ bid, 50¢ asked.		
COB—Steady; No. 2 cash, 40¢ bid, 41¢ asked; May, 48¢; No. 2, white, cash, 49¢ asked; May, 50¢ bid, 51¢ asked.		
OATS—No. 2 cash, 41¢ bid, 42¢ asked.		
RYE—No. 2 cash, 60¢ bid.		
PRODUCE—Butter, firm; fancy creamery, 80¢; fancy dairy, 78¢.		
EGGS—Weak at 12c.		
Bacon—Cured (big), 53¢; 54¢; breakfast bacon, 74¢ mess pork, \$1.25.		
Butter, good.....		1
Eggs, per doz.....		1
Chickens, per lb., alive.....		1
Potatoes, per lb., alive.....		1
Flour, per 100 lbs.....		2 30
Hogs, per 100 lbs.....		2 00
Corn, per 100 lbs.....		2 00
Steers, per 100 lbs.....		2 00
(Corrected weekly by John & Rice Mill Co.)		
Wheat, No. 2, soft.....		1
Wheat, No. 3, soft.....		1
Wheat, No. 2, hard.....		1
Wheat, No. 3.....		1
Corn, No. 2.....		1
Oats.....		1